TUESUAY MODNING, A GUST 16, 1842.

D Central Ciny Committee .- The Delegates to this Committee are equeste to the on Thesing Evening 16th Ab, ust, at 8 o'clock, at the committee strong National Hall. By order, CONRAD SWEET,

JAMES E. BEERS, Secretary. al5 2t Chairman pro tem. TT THE GREAT NATIONAL ANNUAL FAIR of the American Institute will open at Niblo's Garden October 10th, 1842. The 7th, and 8th are receiving days. Notices from Exhibitors already indicate an immesse display.

I'r W. M. R. of Erie, Pa. is informed that the article to which he alludes first appeared in the American of this city. We know nothing fartner.

17'A Log Cabin Acquaintance' is requested to give us his name, and state any facts establishing the imputations he makes on individual character. Anonymous charges do

For a Letter from Saratoga-another from Henry Clay-a third from Auburn -Benton on a Tariff in 1824, and an Association Article, see First Page.

For the Flight of the Indian Maid. by W. H. C. Hosmer-Death of Washington, and a Temperance Address, by H. Greeley, see Last Page.

From Washington.

Private advices from the best sources by this morning's Mail give hopes, and hopes only, that a Tariff bill based upon Mr. Simmons's will be taken up and passed at this Session. It will probably include a postponement, but never a surrender, of the Land Distribution. A decided majority of the Whigs are in favor of doing something of the sort; but a few believe that nothing more can be done with usefulness, or honor. It is morally certain that such a bill as we have indicated would pass the Senate.

It is not probable that the Senate fixed the day of adjournment yesterday. A Postscript to a private letter from a Member

of Congress says:

"J. L. White has received full returns from INDIANA. We have the Legislature." We give this as it reaches us, but greatly fear

that it will not be sustained by the final returns.

We hope to receive Mr. ADAMS'S REPORT ON THE LAST VETO at midnight, so that it may appear in to-morrow's paper. Every thing else must give way to it. Extra copies will be for sale soon after its receipt, whether to-morrow or the

THE LEGISLATURE OF NEW YORK meets in Extra Session to-morrow, to District the State for the choice of Members of Congress, and perhaps to transact other business. A powerful effort will be made to procure Appropriations for prosecuting our suspended Works of Internal Improvement-we shall see with what success. Gov. SEWARD will transmit a Message to both Houses to-day-we presume a brief one-but of course not so brief as to exclude a recommendation that the Legislature take the back track on the subject of Improvements. We fear such counsels, however wise and salutary, will have little influonce with our present Legislature.

The primary business of the Session-to wit, the Congressional Districting-has been handed over by the Speaker to a Committee, who have already blooked out the State, giving the Whigs 10 Districts, securing 20 to the Leco-Focos, and leaving us a smell at the odd 4! Here's statesmanship for you! The five lower Wards of this City form one District, while the XIIIth is put on as a binder upon Kings and Richmond. We do not think any such bill will become a law.

Mr. Clay and Bemocracy.

There are a great many well-meaning persons in the country who have imbibed the idea that, somehow or other, HENRY CLAY has ceased to be a Democrat. They know well that he once was the leader and chief of the Democratic host-foremost in council, in conflict, and in the hearts of the masses. 'But he has changed,' say they; 'he has deserted the Democratic party.' But when? where? how? We press these questions home on his adversaries, and receive a hundred discordant answers, which plainly nullify and destroy each other. Oh, it was when he turned in favor of a National Bank,' says one. But this change was made, not merely in obedience to the dictates of a severe National experience, but in company with the great mass of the Democratic party. When Mr. Clay opposed the recharter of the first Bank in 1811, he acted with the Democratic party; when he advocated the creation of the second Bank he had the same good company. The creation of that Bank was the work of James Madison, WM. H. CRAWFORD, JOHN C. CALHOUN, JOHN FOR-SYTH, and two-thirds of the Democrats in Congress, opposed by two-thirds of the Federalists: The argument that would prove Mr. Clay a deserter from Democracy in supporting a Bank proves that JAMES MADISON and the supporters of his Administration through the War all turned Federalists at its close, while Timothy Pickering, Rufus King and their associates as suddenly became Democrats! This will hardly answer.

But The Morning Post (Inte New Era) of yes terday, discarding all the old hypotheses to prove Mr. Clay a Federalist, strikes out a new path. It admits, what it would be rather silly to deny, that Mr. Clay was once a first-rate Democrat, and that "the eye of the Nation was fixed upon him as a man of surpassing ability and lofty enthusiasm," but it continues:

"In a little while he fell away from his first love to the broad interests of the many. He became the advocate of particular classes, the originator of special projects, the author of a system—an American system, it was called, but a narrow, exclusive, despicable system in reality. From that fall Mr. Clay has never recovered.',

So, then, we discover at last "that it was in advocating PROTECTION TO AMERICAN INDUSTRY that Mr. Clay become a Federalist! Instead of having been a Democrat for the greater part of his life, as every body has been blindly supposing, Mr. Clay's 'fall' appears to have been nearly as early in life as Adam's. His first great speech in advocacy of Protection was made in 1809, thirty-three years ago, and just after his entrance upon the stage of public life. How much earlier his delinquency commenced, we cannot say; but it is very certain that his 'fall' from Democracy to Federalism, according to the Post's notion, took place before he was elected Speaker of a Democratic Congress by the votes of the Democratic Members-a station to which he was reelected by overwhelming Democratic votes up to 1923! And all this time Mr. Clay continued an ardent, conspicuous advocate of the Protective Policy, a loved and honored champion of Democratic Administrations, and not a soul was shrewd enough to discover or suspect that he had had a 'fall' and turned Fed-

But then it must be considered, in palliation of the extraordinary blindness of the whole world, that the circumstances of Mr. Clay's 'fall' were very bewildering. It was not a solitary precipitation; as in the Bank case, he fell from Democracy in company with the Democratic party! Before he took ground in favor of the Protective Policy, its adoption had been urged by THOMAS JEFFER. SON, GEORGE CLINTON, DANIEL D. TOMPKINS. and men of their stamp all over the Country .-Mr. Jefferson in 1806 contemplated just such a

eralist!

state of things as now exists with regard to the Tariff and the Public Lands. "Shall we sunpress the impost," says be, " and thus give advanage to the Foreign over the Domestic Manufacturer?" This question the Post's sort of Democracy answers in the affirmative, but Mr JEF-FERSON's answered it in the negative, recommendme that the Proceeds of the Public Lands be divided among the States, for purposes of Internal Improvement, &c., while the Federal Revenue should be raised from imposts alone. The Post right to apprise its readers that its Democracy is another sort from that of Jefferson, Madison, and such old-fashioned people, or it will lead them into sad blunders.

But not merely was Mr. CLAY, in his 'fall into Federalism through his advocacy of the Protective Policy, accompanied by the great mass of the elder Democrats, such as the Dallases, Dickersons, Calhoun, Snyder, Baldwin, &c., while it was opposed by nearly all the Federalists, who advocated what they mistakenly believed the com mercial interest of the Country, but it was supported by our own peculiar Democrats more es pecially. The Tariff of 1824 was supported by Van Buren and Benton; that of 1828 (the most Protective ever established) by Van Buren and Silas Wright, with nearly every one of their Northern allies in the lower House. How in the have a prominent position in consequence. A world is it that to favor Protection causes Mr. CLAY to 'fall' into Federalism while it leaves Mr. Van Buren and his set standing high and dry on Democracy? Will the Post explain?

The City Convention of Delegates from the several Wards, to choose Thirteen Delegates to the Whig State Nominating Convention at Syracuse, last evening elected the following:

J. PHILLIPS PHŒNIX,
THOMAS MCKLRATH,
RICHARD S. WILLIAMS,
EDWARD MINTURN,
GILES M. HILLYER,
JACOB ACKER,
JACOB ACKER, FREDERICK PENTZ. JOHN C. HAMILTON, DAVID R. DOREMUS.

More Post Office Proffigacy-Purchase of Mail-Bags.

The never-ending catalogue of Loco-Foco corruptions receives an addition from the Report of the Committee on Public Expenditures made in the House of Representatives on the 4th inst., by Hon. A. L. LINN, Chairman of that Committee. He exposes particularly the disgraceful profligacy which has marked the contracts for furnishing mail-bags to the Department, showing that economy and the wants of the Department have been utterly disregarded and respect had only to partizan claims on the Executive favor. Full statistical tables are given, from which we make

1831\$8,392 1338\$44,698 1832 5,550 1839 36,929 1836 14,386 1840 40,762 1837 58,506 1841..... 19,474 Aggregate.....\$223,700

One instance in exposition of the manner of dis ributing this official patronage is worthy especial note. It appears from the tables that Moses Jawett of Columbus, O., for several years prior to 1340, had enjoyed the patronage with unlimited orders as to quantity, and without competition as to prices. He became rapidly rich-as of course he must with the whole field of plunder thus open to him. He was of course a valiant Loco-Focofighting the batrles of Van Buren like a sturdy and liege subject as he was. He was not only ready and willing to make all the bags the Department wanted-but was moreover zealous to enable them to keep a large surplus on hand: for on the 23d May 1840, he had made 4000 more bags than were wanted, and received \$65,000 for them! It is probable that at this point the party thought they had paid enough to secure Mr. Jewett's devotion for all time to come: for under date of March 16, 1839, the Committee publish a letter, signed by twenty-nine Foco-Foce members of the Ohio Legislature, addressed to Mr. Van Buren recommending to his favorable consideration Mr. Andrew H. Patterson of Delaware, in the following rather extraor-

"Mr. Patterson is a respectable mechanic, and, during hi residence in Delaware, he has established a tavorable repu-tation with the Democracy of Ohio-always at his post, netively engaged in promoting the interests of the noble cause in which his services have always been employed—stopping at

in which his services have always over employed—stopping at no sacrifice that would secure success.

"A hope that some favorable situation might be provided for him, that would relieve his pecuniary embarrassments, and enable him to continue among us, has induced his friends to present his name to your attention, believing that few persons are more heartily entitled to Executive fuvor than Mr. Patterson."

One of the signers of this letter, Mr. B. F Allen, addresses another letter under the same date to the President, (neither of the letters was addressed to the Head of Department as it should have been, but directly to the President,) urging upon his consideration the claims of Mr. Patterson, who had " placed himself at the head of the little patriotic band of Democrats," and "in curred much expense as well as sacrifice of business" in "diminishing the Federal majority to a mere nominal vote." It was hoped that some place might "be selected for him that will enable him to extricate himself from embarrassment that has been occasioned by the burden that a political leader is so frequently subjected to."

It seems that Mr. Jewett in some way became aware of these efforts in behalf of Mr. Patterson, and was very naturally suspicious that his own snug berth would be sacrificed to the claims of his rival: for he is suddenly seized with an excessive spirit of economy, and offers to make the bags 25 per cent. cheaper than the price he has heretofore received. But neither this offer, nor the fact that the Department had already on hand \$65,000 worth of bags more than it could find use for, was of any avail; under date of May 23, 1840, an order issues to this effect: "Engage Andrew H. Patterson to make mail bags, at Columbus, Ohio, in lieu of Moses Jewett"-Mr. P. having magnanimously offered to furnish them at 5 per cent. reduction on the price thus far paid. So he went on making mail bags, for which the Department had no possible use, and at a price 20 per cent. higher than the same work had been offered at, for the sole purpose, avowed by his profligate patrons, of extricating himself from pecuniary embarrassment! Is it any wonder, that, with such corrupt management as this in a single branch, the Post Office Department should ran in debt \$220,000 in a single year?

TA the late Loco-Foco Ward Meeting in the Seventh Ward, Mr. Jonathan D. Stevenson, who appears to be among the most honored and trusted of his party, was duly appointed a member of the Committee on Resolutions, which reported a lot. abusing the Whigs for profigacy, corruption, and waste of the Public Moneys, and glorified our opponents for purity, economy, &c. The meeting Chautauque County on the morning of the 1st inst. swallowed both resolutions and author, 'just as easy.' Rather rich, is n't it?

THE TRUE WHIG is the title of a new paper just started at Goshen, N. Y. It is well filled with excellent matter, is neatly printed and like every other true Whig in the land goes heart and hand for HENRY CLAY for our next President. Rivers.

The Next Oabinet.

We have devoted very little room to giving the rumors of changes in the Cabinet, though they chase each other over the country like the shadows of evening. It seems to be generally agreed that Messrs. WEBSTER, FORWARD and (most of the reports add) SPENCER will retire either before or immediately upon the adjournment of Congress, and that their places will be supplied by thorough Tyler men or Loco-Focos. ANDREW STEVEN-SON, of Va. CALEB CUSHING of Mass. and ex-Governor MARCY of this State, are currently designated to replace the incumbents. One account states that Mr. UPSHUR will leave the Navy Department also, taking the Embassy to France, and that Mr. Cushing will fill his place. Another assigns to Mr. Forward the Philadelphia Custom cumstances. A more probable rumor is, that Justendered to Mr. Spencer. We have private ad-SMITH (a respectable old merchant,) is to be Collector of that Port, and that J. W. Trson is to Washington rumer assigns the War Department to Mr. Proffirt of Indiana, but that is incredible. | character. A Story of Crime and Wo.

Six years ago a wealthy and influential widower of forty-five named Dr. McC-, of Chelsea. Vt., hired an amiable and beautiful girl of eighteen named Mary T- to assume the care of his children and household. A few menths after, they were seen to ride away together, and in the next Woodstock paper appeared an announcement that they had been married at that place, by an Episcopal clergyman. They returned as man and wife, and have so lived until a short time since, when Dr. McC- dismissed the unfortunate woman from his house, alleging that they had never been married! Whether she had been utterly deceived by a sham marriage, or had consented to a deceit n order to save herself from inevitable shame, cannot now be ascertained.

The poor victim, driven in disgrace from the house which she had so long been regarded as a virtuous wife, and thus rendered an outcast from society, dared not return to her relatives; she went elsewhere and procured employment; but the finger of corn was pointed at her, and in whatever comoany she found herself alone-fallen, loathed and hunned. She could not endure this; and returned up the following summary of the sums paid for mail- at length by night to the house of her destroyer bags during each year from 1831 to f841 inclusive, and begged piteously for shelter and protection, four years excepted, the accounts for which were declaring that she had wandered long without food and was starving. At length the door was opened to her, from a dread of attracting the attention of the neighborhood. She was fed and turned away, with strict orders never to show herself there again. She left: but where could she go? All day she wandered in the woods and ledges adjacent; and in the night, faint and shivering, she crept back to the only place where she could justly claim protection, and cried for a home. She was repelled; but the noise aroused neighbors, who insisted that she should be allowed a shelter. It was agreed that she might stay that night, but should leave in the morning, a neighbor agreeing to take her to her neurest relatives. 'I will go if alive,' was the only promise that could be extorted from her. She went to her room and the next morning was found in it-dead! Deserted, leathed, despairing, without afriend or a hope in the world, the wretched victim had committed suicide!

And yet the world will go on, punishing the starving thief with rigor, and leaving the wanton, deliberate, calculating destroyer of female innocence and of the peace and happiness of families, utterly untouched and uncensured by its laws!-How horrible the profanation of the name of

Fairness of the Neutral Press.

FROM the Journal of Commerce of yesterday.

"If the [Tariff] bill ever reach the President, in the form proposed [with the Distribution stricken out and given up.] its fate is, at best uncertain. But the bill will never reach him. It was framed only to be vetoed. It is not such a bill as Congress would have passed if they supposed that it would go into operation."

"Its usefulness, [speaking of the Veto power,] as a safe-guard against bad legislation form its best recommenda-tion; and in proof of this we need only refer to the late veto of President Tyler, where a corrupt attempt on the part of Congress to carry through an iniquitous measure, by saddling t on to a revenue bill, was effectually checked."

The "iniquitous measure" here meant is the Land Distribution, which John Tyler himself recommended. With duties at 20 per cent, it is fair, states manlike and beneficent; but with duties at 22 per cent. it is an "iniquitous measure," and the effort to pass it a "corrupt attempt." And while one of these beautiful neutrals abuses the Whigs in Congress for thus corcuptly attempting to sustain the Land Distribution, the other asserts that they meant nothing of the sort, and only passed the bill to have it vetoed! And thus the Whigs are accused by these two impartial journals of not only doing wrong every way, but of deliberately intending to do wrong-of meditating sham legislation, villany and fraud! And these papers are extensively patronized by Whigs, who aid daily to brand themselves villains and disseminate a cor-

thus aid in proclaiming themselves? "We're all Locos here," was the reply depressed population. made on Wednesday to a canvasser for 'The Union.' "Oh, the Major's Loco now," was the canvasser's earnest reply. It did n't take, and it won't take. We have no opinion of the honesty of of six of the towns of the north part of the county Tammany, but a good deal of its sagacity; and if traveling on foot in the examination of farms from the Major's 'men in buckram suits' are taken in otherwise than as the humblest sort of camp-followers, we shall consider the old lady in her dotage. In Philadelphia, where the Tyler dozen are begging and whining like babies for admission into their place modestly at the foot of the class, and be careful not to give themselves any airs. We ticket if they will be very still about it.

IF C. EDWARDS LESTER, United States Con sul to GENOA, sails this day for the Mediterranean. He requests his friends and correspondents, to direct all their communications to him-C. Edwards Lester, U. S. Consulate, Genoa, care of E. D. your great men, but you do n't act so to ours.' Hurlbut & Co., 84 South-street, New-York. N. B .- It will be necessary for the Postage on

IF The barn of Jonathan Wheeler, at New-Lebanon, was struck by lightning and destroyed with its contents on the 12th inst.

all communications to be paid to New-York.

There was a sharp frost in some parts of

New Exterprise .- A company has been organized in Indiana, to construct a canal from Fort Wayne, on the Wabash, to Elkhart, on the St. the circumstance of the finding of the pocket-book Joseph-a distance of sixty miles-to be called of his son, creates no new anxiety in regard to his the Erie and Michigan Canal. This would open death, inasmuch as he was aware of the fact that a water communication betwe on Lakes Erie and | the deceased, while in a hotel in Rochester about Michigan, by way of the St. Joseph and Maurace a month before he was drowned, had his pocket- the city. Her passengers were transferred to the Roch. Dem. book picket from him.

"Tyler Associations."

"At the instance of James Kelly, Esq., the Democratic Young Men of the several wards are organizing "Tyler Associations" for the purpose of unitedly sustaining the President in the republican measures of his arministration." "This course has been adopted by the Democracy on account of the bitter hostility, dared to be independent, and to refuse his assent to malevolence and abuse lavished upon the President by the leaders and oracles of the Whigs, because he has measures which he helieved to be injurious to hest interests of the nation." To the Editors of The Tribune :

The above is from the Standard of the 15th inst., and is no doubt an effusion of the veritable James Kelly, Esquire, himself, and no body else. It may not be amiss to say that James Kelly Esquire, whilom assistant door-keeper to the Board of Assistant Aldermen of this city under Whig appointment-subsequently, and new, assistant clerk to the Court of Sessions, which office he obtained by his pertinacity in the Whig cause, House, but we do n't believe he would take it, in by endeavoring to show that the "Ering Assoplace of Jonathan Roberts, under the existing cir- ciation" was a body of adopted citizens, large in numbers, and entirely under his control in all tice Thompson is about to resign his seat on the matters of politics. Mr. James Kelly, Esquire, bench of the Supreme Court, and that it will be is for an office at all hazards, but that his presumption should lead him to aim at the Collectorship of the port of New York, "aut-Herod's vices from Philadelphia that the appointment of Herod." We do know that "his instance" could Gov. PORTER to a place in the Cabinet is there not influence one single young man of intelligence expected by the knowing ones; that THOMAS S. in the city of New York, especially if he had any respect for his own ability. The latter part of the quotation above, is a fair specimen of Mr. Jemes Kelly, Esquire's knowledge of his own vernacular. Comment is unnecessary, but it is a pity to see the press so accessible to demagogues of the emptiest COMMON SENSE.

ABOLITIONISTS .- We learn from the New-Bedford Bulletin that the Abolitionists attempted to hold a meeting in the Town Hall in that place on Tuesday evening, but were compelled to adjourn it without transacting any business, as the house was filled by a mob, who, by their "screeching, velling, howling, groaning, hissing, stamping, houting, squeaking, hustling, bellowing, blaspheming, and barnyard imitations," prevented the peakers from being heard. Boston Post.

QUICK TRAVELING .- The travel from Peoria, llinois, to Burlington, Iowa, a distance of 90 miles and upwards, is now made by a line of coaches in one day, and that by daylight, at a cost ot exceeding three or four cents per mile.

The Wheeling Gazette states that the lines of stages on the National Road commenced running in violent opposition on Monday afternoon. Passengers were receipted for all the way through from Wheeling to Baltimore for \$5.

YELLOW FEVER IN NEW-ORLEANS .- The Mornng Advertiser of the 5th instant says: "Curiosity rompted us yesterday to pay a visit to the Charty Hospital, as we wished to ascertain what effect the late strange change in the weather has had on the health of the city-and this institution is generally a true index of it. We there saw the irst well marked case of yellow fever that has appeared this season. It was not of a very maligant character, and was rapidly giving way before the judicious treatment wood for it.

A DREADFUL DEATH .- The death of Warner, t Orwigsburg, says the Miners' Journal, was caused by a laborer, who saw the train approaching, and by error turned the switch the wrong way. The deceased was thrown forward, the cars turned off the road, fell upon him and he was killed instantly. He has left a wife and six childrep. The cars and locomotive were damaged to the extent of \$200 or \$300.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT .- On Wednesday week boy and girl, children of Mr. Albert Pickert, of this place, while sailing in a small skiff on the river above the rapids, were drawn into the current, and before assistance could reach them were carried over the dam. The boat upset, and the little Mohawk Courier. girl was drowned.

WREAT CROP .- We regret to state that the wheat crop in this region is not as good as it promised to be. Upon harvesting it is found to have been injured by the rust. The late wheat is very badly hurt-the very early, but little. [Milwaukie Courier.

THE WHEAT CROP .- Not withstanding the low price that our farmers have received for wheat the past two years, and the poor prospect for a better market this year, there is, it is believed, at least one-third more wheat raised this season in this vicinity than any year previous. Hard times cannot check the industry of the farmers. [Niles (Mich.) Republican.

WHEAT .- In this State we observe wheat now brings 95 cents at Cleveland, 60 cents at Zanesville, and from 45 to 50 at Cincinnati.

FORTY SNAKES IN ONE BODY .- Mr. Theophius Bassett killed a large striped or garter snake, in Hamden, on Thursday last, from whose body he took thirty-nine young ones, which he exhibited in our office this morning. The old one was about [New-Haven Herald.

AN EXAMPLE WORTHY OF INITATION. - In the fresk." which lately overflowed and devastated a large portion of the Roanske country, not only the growing crops were utterly swept away, but large quantities of old corn were destroyed in the barns, arrying distress to all around. The immediate effect was to increase the price of that article from two dollars a barrel, at which it had been selling, to ten dollars. At this period of gloom, a wealthy planter on the Roanoke, perceiving that some men were disposed to extort upon the people, promptly ordered three thousand barrels of corn to his factor in Halifax, with positive instructions not to permit it to become a subject of speculation, but to sell it out in such parcels as the demands of the people might require, at three dollars a barrel; two dollars and fifty cents to be paid to him, the planter, responding impression throughout the land! Can and the balance to be retained by the merchant, as such men wonder if they are taken for what they a commission for his trouble. The consequence of this generous act, as may be readily supposed, was to restore comfort and diffuse joy among the [Norfolk Beacon.

The senior editor of the Patriot, in company with six of the best practical farmers of Merrimack, spent three days last week in visiting farms six to ten miles each day.

The number of acres of wheat in the towns of Boscawen, Northfield, Canterbury and London in any one year was probably never as great as this year; the crop, if nothing prevents its safe ingathering, will average nearly twenty bushels to the Loco fold, they are very quietly told to take the acre. These towns will be but poor customers for Genesee flour in the year to come. Indian corn has been extensively injured by the cut worm ; but there are many fine fields. Up to the time of believe they have been permitted to vote the Loco the late wet weather potatoes looked very flourishing; we have heard of the blast commencing on some low lands. [Hill's N. H. Pat

> IF "The Democratic Review speaks highly of Clay," said a Whig to a Democrat this morning. Yes," said the Democrat, "we do justice to

"Oh yes," said the Whig, "we would do justice to your great man, T. W. Dorr, if we could only catch him. The difficulty is to find your great New-Haven Herald.

IF Has the Vice Chancellor of the First Cir cuit no power over the newspaper report of the cases in his Court, especially in relation to the publication of the disgusting and demoralizing details of testimony in the divorce trials?

The New Haven Palladium states that Professor Kingsley has called on them to say, that

The steamer Cleopatra broke her shaft of Saturday afternoon, and was obliged to return to New Champion.

Whig State Convention.

The Democratic Whigs of New-Jersey are hereby itvited to meet in Convention at Trenton on Wednesday, the
tim of September, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to take such measures as may be defensed savisable to secure

A Protective Taria;

A Distribution of the Proceeds of the Public Lands;

The supremacy of the laws of the Union against Nullification in New-Jersey, now threatened by the party which
trampled on her broad seal and defied her sovereignty;

To defeat the coalition between an accidental President
and a condemned minority, formed for the express purpose and a condemned minority, formed for the express purpose of seizing the reins of Government and thwarting the will of the great Democratic majority of more than 145,000

merican citizens; To assert the right of that great Democratic majority to To assert the right of that grant in a grant in a nation of freemen;

To consider the propriety of nominating a candidate for the Presidency—a man who will not betray us, but who will administer the Government in accordance with the People's will, and upon those principles of policy and justice which have always secured national prosperity, and tice which have always secured national prosperity, and the abandoament of which, now as at all times, involves the country in confusion, distress and dismay.

We request the Whigs in every part of the State immediately to make arrangements to attend this Convention in

richy to make a rangement to the stress of the present of the pres

HAIL STORM .- A severe hail storm, accompanied by thunder and lightning, passed over Scriven County, in the vicinity of Paris, on the evening of the 9th instant. The cloud rose to the north-east about half past six o'clock in the evening, and the rain and hail, which commenced to fall at seven, continued till half past eight o'clock. Much inury, it is feared, has been done to the cotton ops in that section, the extent of which is not set accurately known. The hail stones were as arge as birds' eggs, and what was a singular phenomenon, they appeared, when exhibited in the light of the fire, to be of a deep transparent blue color. It is difficult to say whether this was occasioned by the concentrated rays of light or whether it was the natural appearance of the hail. [Savannah Republican.

WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY, MIDDLETOWN, CONN. The commencement took place on the 3d instant. Rev. H. Bushnell, of Hartford, and Elihu Burritt, Esq. delivered addresses before the literary socieies. The degree of A. B. was conferred on 33 graduates. The degree of D. D. was conferred upon Rev Egerton Ryerson, of Canada, and Rev. H. Bushnell, of Hartford, Conn.

THE ECONOMY AND HONESTY OF VAN BUREN'S ADMINISTRATION .- It appears that the Post Ofice Department has now on hand \$63,000 worth of mail bags more than it has occasion for. They are the remains of a lucrative job given to a partizan for political purposes .- [Phil. N. A.

The barn of Dr. A. J. Street, on Deer Creek, in Harford County, Md, together with about 1000 bushels of wheat, twenty tons of hay, his carriage and several sets of harness, was destroyed by lightning during the gust on Wednesday evening last. The loss is said to be not less than

We learn from the country that the 'worm' is making, or has made, great ravages among the wheat. Entire fields are lost. This little insect causes greater distress and injury than one could suppose a thing so insignificant could effect. Wheat is sown now in much smaller quantities than formerly, in consequence of the ravages of this insect. The French Canadian has been comnelled to have recourse to outmeal as food, not being able to raise wheat-and he feels the deprivation of bread as a most serious matter, However, so long as the worm spares oats, and barley, and rye, and Indian corn, Jean Baptiste will not have a very heavy complaint to make.

[Montreal Messenger.

F The proprietors of the St. Charles Hotel pay between eight and nine hundred dollars a year to the Commercial Bank for the water used in their establishment. We thought the Astor House at New-York paid an enormous sum when it was stated that the Croton water cost that establishment five hundred dollars per annum; but our ho-[N. O. Picayune. tels go ahead.

On Wednesday night last, the Bagging Factory of Messrs. Lawson & Eardman, two and a If railes from the city, was consumed by fire. The fire was the work of an incendiary. A negro boy, we learn, was arrested on the following morning and confessed the deed, assigning no other motive than the desire of seeing the flames. We have not heard the extent of the loss. [Lex. Int.

THE WAY TO BUILD UP A REPUBLIC .- Ohio, hough not half a century old, has more collegiate institutions than any other State in the Union .-Minmi University at Oxford, founded in 1809, is the parent institution, and for twelve years was the only one in the State; next came the University of Ohio, at Athens, 1821, then followed Franklin College at New Athens, Western Reserve College at Hudson, Kenyon College at Gambier, Granville College at Granville, Marietta College at Marietta, Oberlin Institute at Oberlin, Cincinnati College, and Woodward College at Cincinnati, and still another is about to be established at Delaware, 23 miles north of Columbus. This is within one of as many as there are in all New-England. Nor has this State been attentive to establishing these higher Seminaries merely. There are about 80 Academies and Grammar Schools with nearly 5,000 students, and 5,200 Primary and Common Schools, comprising about 220,000 pupils, of whom 52,000 are educated at public charge. This is the way to train up an active and intelligent population, who shall give a high and noble character to the State, and make its name famous and respected through-

PLEASURES OF MEMORY .- Professor Wilson, the able editor of Blackwood's Magazine, alluding to Samuel Rogers as a poet, says: "There is the Pleasures of Memory

gant, graceful, beautiful, pensive and pathetic poem, which it does one's eyes good to gaze onone's ears good to listen to-one's very fingers good to touch, so smooth are the versification and the wire-wove paper. Never will the Pleasures of Memory be forgotten till the world is in its dotage. But is it a great Poem? About as much as an ant-hill, prettily grass-grown and leaf-strewn, is a mountain, purple with heather and golden with woods. It is a symmetrical erection, in the shape of a cone, and the apex points heavenward; but 'tis not a sky-piercer .ou take it at a hop, and pursue your journey. Yet it endures. For the rains and dews, and the airs and the sunshine, love the fairy knoll, and there it greens and blossoms delicately and delightfully; you hardly know whether a work of art or a work of nature."

BURKE .- The excursions of his genius are im nense. His imperial mind has laid all nature under tribute, and has collected riches from every scene of the creation and every work of art. His eulogium on the Queen of France is a masterpiece of pathetic composition; so select are its images, so fraught with tenderness, and so rich with colors dipped in heaven,' that he who can read it without rapture may have merit as a reasoner, and may resign all pretensions to taste and sensibility. His imagination is, in truth, only too prolific; a world of itself, where he dwells in midst of chimerical alarms, is the dupe of his own enchantments, and starts, like Prospero, at the spectres of his own creation. His intellectual views in general, however, are wide and variegated, rather than distinct; and the light he has let in on the British constitution in particular, resembles colored effulgence of a painted medium, a kind of mimic twilight, solemn and soothing to the senses, but better fitted for ornament than use. Robert Hall.

IF The New-Orleans Picayune of the 6th announces the arrival of the famous Captain Elliott. renowned for his contests with long-tailed Commissioner Lin and cunning Commissioner Keshen, in the war with China. He landed on the 15th at New-Orleans, being on his way to Texas, where he was appointed consul-general some time ago. BY THIS MORNING'S MAIL.

The Tariff-Mr. Webster.

Special Correspondence. WASHINGTON, Aug. 13, 1842. In my last letter I stated my belief that our riends in Congress would yet pass some sort of Revenue or Tariff Law, notwithstanding all obstucles and discouragements. Since that time here has been much and anxious interchange of entiment upon the subject here, and, though many have entertained and urged a strong desire to adourn and go home, leaving Capt. Tyler to devise he best mode he may for supplying the means of carrying on the Government, yet I think that with every day's delay the probability increases that such a result as I suggested in my last letter will take place. Two or three meetings of the Whigs in Congress have since that time been held. Last night, at a full meeting of the Whigs of both Houses, held in the Senate Chamber, a long, full and calm interchange of sentiment took place, and various plans of extricating the country from its perilous and distressing condition were anxiously

considered. I do not deem it necessary to state in detail the loings of that meeting, even so far as they have come to my knowledge; but the result of the discussion and of the balloting, shows plainly that a large majority are in favor of making another effort. The plan which I suggested in my lastthat of Mr. Simmons-was advocated by Mr. Tallmadge (always a safe and sagacious guide) and many others.

That of passing the bill last vetoed without the 27th section (the land provision) has also many friends, but there is no certainty, nor, in my view, probability that even that would not be vetoed. Indeed, many anticipate such a fate for the 20 per cent. bill, if passed. My belief still is-though many think otherwise—that a bill will be passed, and that speedily. The meeting of Saturday night adjourned till Monday night. I will endeavor to apprise you of the result.

The Elections.

IF At Nauvoo, Ford, Loco, bad for Governor ,037 votes; Duncan, Whig, six!

The Louisville Journal says the Relief men will have a large force in the Kentucky Legislature, but probably not a majority in favor of any paricular plan. The Whig majority is reduced by he Relief question, but is still abundant.

In Missouri, the Whigs have elected their Representatives in Marion, Pike, Clark, Ralls and Calloway, and the Loco-Focos in St. Charles, Warren and Lincoln. The Representatives elected from the two latter counties, although Loco-Focos, are in favor of districting the State.

Correspondence of the Bultimore American. BEDFORD SPRINGS, August 11, 1842. The number of visiters here of course fluctuates -a few days ago it was up to 160; it is now perhaps 120. The Hon. Mr. FORWARD, Secretary of the Treasury, is here, and has manifestly improved in health. His Excellency Gov. PORTER. is also here. The Hon. H. A. Wisk was here a few days ago, on a transient visit, having accompanied his wife, who remains here. The Hon. Judges PURVIANCE and STEPHENS, of Maryland, are also here. Judge MAGRUDER left two days since for

RUINS AT AZTALAN, &c .- Both of the Madison

papers have recently contained articles on the subect of the Ruins at Aztalan, and the Mounds in Dane, Iowa and Greene Counties, and in truth we may say throughout the Territory and Northern Illinois. We had thought, until we saw the articles in the Express and Enquirer, that the Mounds or Tumuli had ceased to be an object of mystery or even of curiosity. We had thought it was a well established fact that these artificial mounds were the work of the Mandan Indians. It is the pinion of Catlin, Schoolcraft and others, that the Southern part of this Territory constituted once the possessions of the Mandans, and that they were driven from it by the Sacs and Foxes. In fact the Sacs and the Winnebugoes have traditions which are of that purport. The towns of the Mandans were always secured by such breastworks or walls, as we find the remains of in every part of this Territory. From these and other evidences of a former state of superior civilization, and from the similarity between the ancient works in the cour try that had been inhabited by the Mandans, and the mounds and tumuli that can be found in Wales and Northern Europe, it has been suggested by several eminent literary gentlemen who have paid some attention to the subject, that the Mandans are remote descendants of Madoc, the celebrated Welsh chieftain who attempted to discover a new continent some centuries since. But he this at it may, it is almost entirely certain that the mounds and tumuli are the works of the Mandans. The walls were erected as breastworks for their towns, and the mounds as burial places of their deader Some instances have been related of their erecting monuments for the distinguished dead, of the shape of the animal or thing whose name the person here. Thus, one whose name signified a horse, he was a brave chief, had a monument erected w his memory over his remains in the shape of horse; and so on through all the varieties of names and animals. In the vicinity of Madison, and # several places around the Blue Mounds, the Madson editors can see some reasons for such a belief-One of the mounds between Mr. Campbell's place and Mr. Brigham's, is constructed in the shape of a man; another in that of a buffalo, and another we believe, in that of a camel, &c.

MESMERISM.—The following facts we had from the hysband of the patient: Mrs. Irkson has been confined since May just, at which time she had lost her infant child, with that most painful disease called the Milk Leg. She had, in all that time been usable to sit in a chair, more than ten minutes at a time. About a week ago she was mes merised by Dr. Ewing and kept in this state about two hours. During this sleep her husband left her with the family, to visit his office on business. On his return his wife was going about the house, and 198 ever since attended to her household affairs, doing the work thereof without the aid of a servant, with more strength she thinks than she had before taken sick. If mesmerism will cure such diseases, there must be something in it. [Pitts. D. Amer.

PECULIARITIES OF GENIUS -Tycho Brahe & verted himself with polishing glasses for spectacles; Balzac's favorite amusement was that of making crayons; Rehault loved to wander from shop to shop to see various mechanics at their labor; Montaigne found a playmate is his cut; Cardinal Richelieu delighted in playing at lesp frog with his servant; Pope wasted his time it trying to paint; Politian was never so happy when singing to his lute; the ingenious physician Dr. Harrington, only lived when vociferation catches and glees; Dr. Arne's greatest enjoymen was in writing poetry; Rousseau relieved his life rary studies with the alternative of composing me lodies; and Philidor was even a greater chess player than a musician. The Concert Room-

MINERAL WEALTH -We learn from Hill's H. Patriot that Dr. Charles T. Jackson, State Ge ologist, has lately examined a rich vein of arsmit n Dunbarton, every ton of which in its crude state e represents to be worth forty dollars deliver n Boston. It is extensively used in painting. Dr. Jackson says this may be easily mined; it may taken to Boston by railroad at an expense prob bly not exceeding four or five dollars per ton. Dr. Jackson is about proceeding to Warner, for the examination of the limestone, which is known exist and has been partially worked at that place

With the apothecary it takes three scrupe to make a dram; but with the drunkard it take many drams to make one scruple.